

## Style Manuals

	<b>Modern Language Association (MLA)</b>	<b>American Psychology Association (APA)</b>	<b>Chicago Manual of Style</b>
<b>Disciplines Used</b>	Used primarily in English and the humanities	Used in psychology and the social sciences	Used primarily in history
<b>Type of Written Document</b>	Writing contains a well-supported thesis that may respond to one or two readings or requires you to draw on a variety of sources.	Writing contains a well-supported thesis that draws a conclusion based upon either original research or reviews of literature written about a research topic.	Writing contains a well-supported thesis that is based upon a less formal outline with broad questions that often become headings.
<b>Organization of Writing</b>	Encourages the use of numbered sections, with subsections necessary, though writers are also encouraged to use the formatting that suits their content best.	Encourages the use of headings to help organize the paper for the reader. For an original research report, the headings are often consistent and are Method, Result, and Discussion. They vary when reviewing literature on a topic.	Encourages the use of headings to help organize the paper for the reader. There are five levels of headings to differentiate between larger and smaller categories of information.
<b>Quotations</b>	Quotes, ideas, paraphrases, summaries, facts, and visuals are all cited.	Quotes, borrowed language, summaries, paraphrases, statistics and other facts are all cited. Common knowledge is the only exception.	Quotes and borrowed language are enclosed in quotation marks.
<b>Citation of Sources</b>	Recommends an in-text citing system that uses a signal phrase that names the author and the material cited, followed by a page number with a Works Cited page at the end of the paper.	Recommends an in-text author-date citation. Authors' names are introduced, followed by a date in parenthesis. Material presented is followed by a page number in parenthesis. A reference list is included at the end of the paper.	Recommends the use of endnotes or footnotes. Includes a bibliography at the end of the paper. The first time a source is cited, the note should include publication information, as well as the page number.
<b>How to Use Source</b>	Recommends using evidence to support your	Recommends embedding source	After the initial citation of a reference, the author's

<b>information</b>	<b>Modern Language Association (MLA)</b>	<b>American Psychology Association (APA)</b>	<b>Chicago Manual of Style</b>
	ideas, rather than speak for you. Integrates your sources so that they reinforce your words.	material in sentences of your own. Uses signal phrases which usually name the authors of the source and provides the publication date	name can be given (or a short form of the title in italics) and the page numbers.
<b>Works Cited/Reference List/Bibliography</b>	Works Cited list at the end of paper of only works cited within the paper.	Reference List at the end includes alphabetical listing of references and gives publication information.	Bibliography includes all work cited and may include works referenced, but not used. This style recommends abbreviated notes as well.

## References:

*MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, Seventh Edition

[www.mla.org](http://www.mla.org)

*Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association*, Sixth Edition

[www.apastyle.org](http://www.apastyle.org)

*The Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th Edition

[www.chicagomanualofstyle.org](http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org)